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3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 25TH, 1903.

The latest alliance between nations to be discussed is that in which the United States of America and China are represented as the principals. The proposition we must take it is seriously made by the *New York Herald*, which is endeavouring to create a public opinion in favour of this union. So far the subject has been confined to the journalistic world; it has not entered the political domain, and we doubt if it is likely to do so. In the first place it may well be asked what are the advantages of the suggested treaty? What inducement is there for a Power like America to ally itself with China, ponderous, unwieldy and weak? The benefits to China are, of course, very apparent. Such an alliance would strengthen her position in the eyes of the world. Any nation, tempted by China's comparative helplessness, would henceforth pause before seeking to carry out contemplated designs on this vast empire (although one would suppose that there are sufficient guarantees already on this point), and China would be able to command greater respect in international council than at present; a result which would not be without material gain. But on the other hand, what benefits are likely to accrue to America? We know that she has been doing her best to secure friendly relations with the Chinese. She has renounced a portion of the Boxer indemnity and in other ways has sought to win the goodwill of China. With what object? Commercial results highly favourable to American trade may ensue, an achievement greatly to be desired after the regrettable estrangement two or three

years ago. This is, no doubt, good business in the eyes of merchants and exporters, but what concrete benefits will be gained by the nation? None, so far as we can see, except the doubtful advantage to which we shall refer later.

It has been truly said that newspapers have the power to make war and to make peace, and true as this is when applied to European journalism it is still more applicable to the Press of America. The *Herald* represents a force in that country. It is more conservative than the ordinary American newspaper, and is certainly not to be classed with the "yellow journals." Consideration is given to its opinions, and usually its proposals do not pass unheeded. As we have already remarked, there is nothing to indicate that such an alliance has been considered by the responsible statesmen, but that should not preclude the proposition from being discussed on its merits even at present. We have briefly examined the proposed arrangement without discovering the *quid pro quo* which America might expect to receive, and the only suggestion which remains is that a certain section of Americans, fearing future hostilities directed against them by Japan, wish to make a move which will checkmate the Nippon Government. The bitterness which recently arose between America and Japan has given place to a better feeling to-day, but there are people who are, nevertheless, far from sanguine as to the future. Much of course depends on the point of view but the actual conditions of to-day would seem to belie such gloomy prognostications. Yet, if the proposed treaty be not aimed at Japan, we fail to see what other object it can have. It cannot be regarded in any other light than as a threat to Japan, and as such it represents a menace to the peace of the world.

Among the Chinese, possibly in the North as much as in the South, the idea is well received, but the support given to it is born of undisguised hostility to Japan. Not one Chinese in a hundred, we venture to believe, would have any other idea of the subject. Yet no alliance of the kind had it been in existence, could have availed to stop Japan from doing any one of the acts which have given offence to the Chinese people. Whatever benefits the Chinese may see in such an alliance, there can accrue to America no advantage that we can see beyond what the existing commercial treaties confer, but the disadvantages are doubtless sufficiently obvious to the people of America to prevent them seriously entertaining the idea as a project within the sphere of practical politics at the present time. When China has arisen as it were from the dead ashes of her former self and stands up as a Power in the world, conditions will be changed, and doubtless nations will seek her aid then, but meantime her weakness would imperil the very existence of the country which allied itself with her.

The English Mail of the 25th July was delivered in London on the 22nd.

Mr. H. Figgis has returned from the Datsch-Asiatic Bank at Shanghai.

A Calcutta paper states that a delegate to represent Indian interests on the International Opium Commission will shortly be selected.

For being drunk and refusing to pay rishba hire John Henry B. Werman was at the Magistrate's yesterday fined \$4 and ordered to pay 50 cents compensation.

Viceroy Chu Shi-chong has applied to the Throne for permission to increase the strength of the new army of Manchuria by another 50,000 men.

A householder from Kowloon named Mills summoned three Chinese for trespassing on his premises. They were brought before Mr. Kemp at the Magistrate's yesterday and ordered to pay a fine of \$2 or go to prison for seven days.

Some good swimming has been done recently at Kowloon Dock. Two young men of the Dock staff, McBride and Wilson, swam the other night from Kowloon Dock to Quarry Bay in an hour and twenty minutes. This, considering the currents to be encountered, is a very creditable performance indeed.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Company are reported to have secured all the contracts in connection with the forthcoming visit of the American battleship fleet to Amoy. Not only will this firm supply the light, fittings etc. for the decorations, but even the liquid refreshments for the personnel of the fleet.

In our report of the proceedings at the Police Court on Friday when summonses were heard under the new Buildings Ordinance the remarks attributed to Mr. Stephens do not convey the meaning which he expressed. For instance, when he told the magistrate he was not the owner of the house for which he was summoned he indicated that he owned four houses in Queen's Road Central. Later when he told the magistrate to lock him up, he explained that by doing so his Worship would know where to have other summonses served upon him, as the present summonses had not been served upon him, but were left at his office.

The General Managers of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. announce an interim dividend of forty cents per share for the half year.

At present it looks as if a band of bad characters had reached Hongkong. The reports of snatching from the person have been numerous within the past week or so and the police are having a busy time in looking after the rascals, who are very daring in their method, even attacking people in daylight.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 23rd August, 1903 shows that of non-Chinese there were 373 to the Library and 138 to the Museum and of Chinese 186 to the former and 2,073 to the latter. The Library was therefore used by 559 persons and the Museum by 2,211.

The sale of furniture at "Durie's" Magazine Gap the residence of Mr. B. M. D. Parr will take place at 2 o'clock sharp to-day, and we are desired by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, the auctioneers, to mention that the blackwood sercons, sofa, tables, curio stands &c., the Korean lacquered cabinet and the piano will be put up at 3 o'clock.

A Tientsin paper is informed of the arrival there of a Chinese merchant, who was, until lately, one of the leading wealthy native piece-goods dealers in Shanghai. He is now looking for a position, having lost everything in the recent trade debacle. He states that 80 per cent of the dealers are ruined, and that, in certain mixed goods lines, there is not one responsible Chinese dealer left in Shanghai. "We in Tientsin, at any rate, are not as bad as this," says our contemporary.

Owing to the recent great fire in the German Legation and for the prevention of similar disasters in future, the Waiwaps has sent a circular communication to the various foreign Ministers in the Capital requesting that they remove all the arms and munitions of war which are now stored in their respective Legations to some empty places outside the outer city of Peking with a view to the safety of both foreigners and Chinese. It is stated that a meeting of the foreign Ministers and the Ministers of the Waiwaps will be held in the Chinese Foreign Office shortly to discuss this important matter.

Mr. A. W. Still, who succeeds Mr. T. H. Reid as Managing Editor of the "Straits Times," is expected to arrive at Singapore on September 17th. Mr. Still was Editor of the "Birmingham Daily Gazette" for fourteen years, resigning upon its amalgamation with the "Midland Express." He was Editor for a year or two of the "Allahabad Pioneer," and latterly has been engaged as leader writer on the "Pall Mall Gazette." He was President of the Institute of Journalists in 1902-3, and is a Life Governor of Birmingham University. We understand that Mr. Reid, who had contemplated a trip to Hongkong and Peking before returning to Europe, has changed his plans, leaving Singapore about October 8 for London.

The Spanish Consul at Shanghai who recently announced that he had withdrawn protection from 60 or 70 Chinese subjects registered at the Amoy Consulate has since withdrawn protection from all Chinese registered as Spanish subjects in the Shanghai Consulate, and all properties registered at the Shanghai Consulate in the name of Spanish protégés have been withdrawn from the register. Reports have been called for from the Spanish Vice-Consulates in China with a similar object in view. The large number of Chinese who have been registered in the Spanish Consulates as protégés of Spain were probably connected with the trade with the Philippines when these islands were under the dominion of Spain.

The compound of the Central Police Station has presented an extraordinary scene of animation during the last few days. On Saturday 183 time-expired labourers from the Dutch East Indies arrived and were handed over to the police pending arrangements for their deportation. The following day 55 vagrants came up from Singapore and were likewise taken into police custody. There is no place where these people can be accommodated and they are to be kept in the compound under guard. On Sunday when they were engaged in washing the spectacle was anything but inspiring. Should the weather have proved disagreeable the plight of these poor fellows would have been beyond words. As many as 131 left by the San Cheung on Sunday night, but yesterday there were still over 100 in the compound.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 24th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly on the E. and S. coasts of China and in S.W. Japan. It has risen slightly to moderately over N. China and N.E. Japan respectively.

The typhoon lies to the West of Naha (Loochoo). It is moving slowly, there being very little change in its position since yesterday afternoon. Probably it is moving towards N.W. at present.

The highest pressure is shown over the Pacific between N. Japan and the Bonins. Very bad weather will continue to prevail over the Eastern Sea.

Fresh N.W. to S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate W. to S.W. winds along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 16.5 day, 0.0 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (4) N.W. to S.W. winds, fresh.

Formosa Channel (4) Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo (4) Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (4) Same as No. 1.

(*) W. to S.W. winds, moderate; fair at first, probably thunder showers later.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, August 24th.

A great fire has occurred in the city of Constantinople.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 24th.

Abdul Aziz has been completely defeated, and Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Tangier.

Abdul Aziz is now a refugee.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 24th.

Cholera is spreading in Russia.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK

ON THE "ARRATON APCAR."

TOKYO, August 24th.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred on the steamer "Arratoon Apar," and the vessel's departure (from Yokohama?) has in consequence been delayed.

Dr. C. M. Heanley, the assistant Government bacteriologist of Hongkong, who was a passenger on the steamer, has been seized with the disease, and Captain Stewart is also ill.

Dr. Heanley had gone to Japan to recuperate after an illness of some weeks duration in the Government Civil Hospital. The news that he, as well as Captain Stewart, who is also well known in Hongkong, have been attacked by cholera will be received with much regret. Mrs. Heanley is travelling with Dr. Heanley.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE WIGAN COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, August 21st.

All hope of rescuing the entombed miners of the Maypole Colliery has been finally abandoned, and it has been decided to flood the mine.

THE CONGO.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Brussels Chamber has passed the third reading of the Annexation bill, and it is believed that its passing through the Senate is assured.

THE AMERICAN FLEET AT SYDNEY.

LONDON, August 21st.

Admiral Sperry in command of the American battleship fleet, in an interview at Sydney, said that the enthusiasm of his welcome was almost beyond belief, and that it was all the more pleasing to think that it indicated the heartfelt sympathy of two English speaking nations, united, not only by ties of blood, but by great commercial interests in the Pacific and elsewhere.

American newspapers are interpreting the enthusiasm of the Australian welcome to the United States battleship fleet as meaning that Australia looks to America rather than to England and some war her that America would not interfere in any quarrel with England or Japan involving the integrity of Australasia.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 22nd.

Reuters' Tangier correspondent wires that an official wireless message has been received reporting the rout of Abdul Aziz advance guard by Mulai Hafid near Marakesh, and it is further reported from a most trustworthy source that the whole of Abdul Aziz army has been decisively defeated, fleeing in confusion, and that Abdul Aziz himself has been captured.

MACEDONIA.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The Russian gendarmes officers in the service of Macedonia at present absent, have been granted an extension of leave with a view to their ultimate recall.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, August 22nd.

An American, Dr. Forrest, has with the consent of the French Government, engaged the Eiffel Tower for the establishment of wireless communication between Paris and New York. He is confident of success.

[FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS."]
THE SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY

IN KOREA.

Tokyo, August 18.

Two torpedo-boats arrived at Chemulpo yesterday to co-operate with the torpedo-gun-boat Chihaya in the suppression of piracy in North-western Korea.

The armored cruiser Ikoma also left Kure yesterday to assist in the work of suppression.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, August 24th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS FRAGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CLAIM FOR OVER \$800,000.

The hearing of the case was continued in which the Imperial Bank of China sued Leung Shui Kong to recover \$346,645.65, money due and compound interest at a rate of eight per cent at half yearly rates upon the various items composing the claim.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Blad, instructed by Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Branton and Hett) for the defendant.

Mr. Blad in opening the defence said that this case, which was terribly complicated in details, might be decided on certain broad facts which were really hardly in dispute. In August of 1897 the defendant's brother was appointed manager for the plaintiff bank in Tientsin. The plaintiff required a guarantee bond for the due performance of his duties as manager, and they applied to the defendant to give that bond. It was quite clear from the terms of the bond or guarantee note that the brother, Leung King Wo, had already been appointed by the Imperial Bank of China to be its manager at Tientsin. In the evidence it was suggested that the bond was signed before the agreement, but he thought the explanation lay in the fact that the bond was drawn up before the agreement was signed. At the time he was appointed manager one of the bank regulations stated that all bank comrades over head office and branch were to be appointed by the Board of Directors. After the execution of the agreement appointing Leung King Wo manager, fresh regulations were made, one of which read—"The manager of an agency appointed by Head Office may engage a comrade, or if he likes, act jointly in lieu thereof." One of the directors who was called stated that these new regulations were not connected with the defendant. The first agreement entered into on August 13th, 1897, was for the period of one year on trial. Near the end of that year a new agreement was entered into whereby Leung King Wo was appointed agent of the Tientsin Branch for one year.

Evidence was called, and the hearing adjourned.

A RESERVED JUDGMENT.

His Lordship gave his reserved decision in the case brought by the Hip On Insurance Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong Manila Yuen Sheng Exchange and Trading Company, Ltd., against Li Po Yung and Li Po Kam to recover the sum of \$49,062.52, which the plaintiff firms alleged was the balance of principal, interest and costs due after deducting proceeds of sale and payments on account under a mortgage dated 20th January, 1905, made between Li Po Kam, the defendant, of the one part, and Yuk Chi and Li Po Kwai, of the other part, to secure repayment of \$150,000 and interest, which the mortgagors jointly and severally covenanted to pay and which sum and the securities therefor were duly transferred to the plaintiff by deed dated 22nd July 1905, and made between Yu Yuk Chi and Li Po Kwai of the first part, Li Tsung Pak of the second part, and the plaintiffs of the third part.

His Lordship said the plaintiffs claimed that by an indenture of mortgage dated 10th January 1905, the defendant and Li Po Kam, as mortgagors, in consideration of certain parties named Yu Yuk Chi and Li Po Kwai, as mortgagors, assisting one Li Tsung Pak, the brother of the defendant, and Li Po Kam, in the settlement of his affairs and in payment of his debts, agreed that they would, on the 20th January 1905, repay to the mortgagors a sum of money not exceeding \$150,000 as should have been then expended by the mortgagors. Li Po Kam assigned as security certain land. A sum of \$150,000 was paid to the plaintiffs in respect of the debt of Li Tsung Pak, and by consent, Yu Yuk Chi and Li Po Kwai transferred to the plaintiffs all their rights under the indenture of mortgage, the interest being reduced from twelve per cent to eleven and a half per cent. The sum of \$150,000 had not been repaid, but the defendant had paid \$4,312.50 as interest. The plaintiffs, on 31st October, 1904, sold the property for \$180,000, but had to pay the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank some \$50,882.30 for principal, interest, and costs on their mortgage for \$80,000. The defendant owed the plaintiffs a balance of \$49,062.52. Li Po Yung, the first defendant, denied absolutely that the transfer to the plaintiffs was made with his consent. He did not either consent to a reduction in the rate of interest. In November 1905, he commenced an action which was withdrawn upon the plaintiff agreeing not to hold him liable in respect of the mortgage. Li Po Yung's defence was that he was unaware what sum, if any, had been paid by Yu Yuk Chi and Li Po Kwai and that the mortgage of 20th January 1905, and the transfer of July 22nd 1905, were in no case valid for more than the sums already paid on the latter date. He further stated that the sale made was not a real sale, but a pretended transaction at a gross under-value whereby the plaintiffs had acquired the property at a price less than two-thirds of the real value. He denied also any indebtedness to the plaintiffs because they had agreed to release him from all liability. Judgment was delivered for the defendants on the claim with costs, and on the counter-claim, a decision was entered for Li Po Yung with costs.

A Tientsin paper states that Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s handsome new pharmacy is getting the finishing touches done to it and will soon be ready for occupancy.

SEQUEL TO THE CANTON FLOOD FUND BAZAAR.

Our Canton correspondent sends us the following translation of a letter sent to the Bazaar Committee—

"Our Kwong Tung Province has been very unfortunate. The recent disastrous flood has afflicted us with great sorrow. The members of the Bazaar Committee voluntarily got up their Bazaar on behalf of the distressed people. Many people sent valuable presents to the Bazaar; others offered their services to conduct it, and numerous people patronized it. All the people were animated with one good feeling, to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers, and thus an important sum of over \$100,000 was raised, and the distressed people will receive the benefit of this huge fund. The success of the Bazaar has earned the praise of Chinese and Foreigners. The Bazaar was carried on for eight days, and on the day when it was closed there still remained unsold articles piled up mountains high. The books of the different departments which contained entries of the articles presented were all in perfect order. This proves the good discipline in the management of affairs by the Cantonese people and they really deserve to be respected by the public."

On the day of the closing of the Bazaar it was estimated that the value of the unsold articles was over \$100,000, and even your respectable Chief Superintendent of Affairs, Mr. Mok Yam Sang, informed many persons that they were worth at least \$75,000 to \$80,000. You have now sold these articles by auction and it took you four days to complete the sale.

It is now reported that the proceeds amount to less than \$10,000. We desire to know the actual amount realized at the auctions. In the report of your accounts during the last few days you only gave the total cash collected daily, including proceeds of sale by auction and previous outstanding debts. The fact of your mixing these two accounts makes it incomprehensible to the public, and consequently many unpleasant things have been said about the matter. The Committee does not seem to realize the value of the articles sent to the Bazaar. Every cent helps to relieve the sufferers to some extent. There appears to have been a great difference in the original valuation of the articles and the prices at which they were sold at the auction.

Were there no means of disposing of the unsold articles other than putting them up for auction so as to obtain at least their cost price? Or was it on account of unavoidable circumstances which compelled you to get rid of these articles in a few days?

Probably you conceived the idea that in selling them by auction the distressed people will not be able to ascertain the prices they were sold for, and also that you thought the supporters of the Bazaar will not care to take the trouble to investigate into the matter; therefore you rushed the sale through carelessly.

Our humble Press desires to explain this matter clearly to the general public. But we regret we were unable to do so, as we are in the dark and do not know the real position of affairs, nor the internal working of the Bazaar. We intended to let the matter pass without saying anything, but have been unable to endure it any longer, because we feel as if there is a piece of fish bone stuck in our throats, and we cannot be comfortable unless it is extracted. Our humble Press has all along regarded the members of the Bazaar Committee as men of integrity whom the people could rely upon to carry out any important public undertaking with sincere hearts.

We do not say for a moment that you have taken advantage of the Bazaar to benefit your private purse. But as matters now stand, if a proper and clear explanation is not given, we are afraid that the public will not be satisfied and will lose confidence in the charitable societies, and the distressed people may have reason to suspect that they have been deceived.

We trust that your respectable Committee will not fail to furnish us with the true facts in connection with the auctions, stating clearly the names of the auctioneers, superintendents of the auctions, purchasers and the prices paid by them for each article and also the exact amount realized on each day, so that our humble press may publish it for you free of charge and thus satisfy the minds of the people and prevent further idle talk. By so doing the public will not only remember the good services rendered by you, but will be extremely grateful to you.

If you do not comply with our request we fear that there will be severe criticism of your conduct which will ruin your reputation for ever. Do not be stubborn; if you are you will find it too late to retract and the Charity Union of the Cantonese people will henceforth be broken and destroyed for ever as a revival will be almost impossible.

[The letter bears the signature of six Canton newspapers.]

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

It is satisfactory to learn that, in contradiction to the funds which have delayed work on the southern end of the Canton-Hankow Railway, peace and harmony reign over the construction preliminaries on the northern section. The work for 148 miles from Wuchang is in charge of Mr. G. Moore, Engineer-in-Chief of the Hankow Waterworks, and the ceremony of turning the first sod will be performed by Viceroy Qian, Kailang, in October. The railway property at Wuchang is on the river and will afford excellent wharves. The problem of communication between the two sections of China's grand trunk line from Peking to Canton has not yet been solved. By no means the most unlikely solution is a tunnel under the Yangtze, which is about a mile wide at this point, but lends itself to a workable gradient.—N.C. Daily News.

MOTOR CAR AND RICHAS.

BORN AT A FUNERAL.

A case of more than ordinary interest was heard at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood when S. A. Marican, proprietor of the Dragon Cycle Depot, appeared to answer a charge preferred by a richas coolie of recklessly driving a motor car in Wong-Nat-Chang Road on the 18th inst. and another put forward by Mr. Swart, of Messrs. Schmidt and Co., for driving in a furious manner to the danger of the public. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for defendant, who preferred counter charges against Mr. Swart for assault and using threatening language.

The case was part heard before and the evidence taken on that occasion was read. Mr. Grist cross-examined the richas coolie whose vehicle was struck by the motor car. He said that he did not notice the car before it was on him. He heard the horn sounded. His richas was stationary at the side of the road and he was in the alights. The people were leaving the cemetery.

And you were in the act of taking your richas to your fare?—No. I did not see my fare. Mr. Grist proceeded to argue that the witness had made a different statement before, when Mr. Swart intervened—Let the witness speak for himself.

His Worship—All right, Mr. Swart. Witness added that he wanted compensation. Mr. Swart then gave evidence. His statements at the last hearing having been read, Mr. Grist proceeded to cross-examine him.

You had only just come out of the cemetery?—Yes. What then?—I heard an awful crash. Then you did not see the accident?—Yes. I heard the whistle blowing. How far away?—I could not say. He was blowing the whistle all the way from the Happy Retreat?—Yes. You didn't turn round to look at him?—Yes. You saw him go straight into the richas?—Yes.

He must have been right in the middle of the road?—The road is very narrow there. There were a lot of richas?—Yes. All over the road?—No, they were in a bunch.

You came out of the cemetery?—Yes. And the richas came running up to you?—Yes. Some of the people had left the cemetery. The motor pulled up as quickly as it could?—Not until it was among the richas. Then it pulled up?—It had to pull up because it was facing the wall (laughter).

When the motor was stopped it was facing the court?—Yes. Right across the road?—She nearly turned turtle amongst the richas. That was in her endeavor to pull up?—Holy Moses! Why didn't she turn up before? His Worship—Don't argue.

The evidence of Mr. O. Wagner taken at the last hearing was read. He said he was jammed between the richas, the wall and the motor. The driver did not apologise. Mr. Swart did not call further evidence, his Worship having remarked that he had a case, if the evidence held.

Mr. Grist submitted that there was no case. The law was that if the driver took all reasonable precautions to avoid a collision no blame could attach to the driver. If the driver saw a man in the road and he sounded his horn and the man refused to get out of the way he would be responsible for any accident that happened to him as the driver had taken all reasonable precautions.

His Worship disagreed with this rendering of the law. Mr. Grist contended that the driver had the right to go on. It was the duty of the man to get out of the way. If his Worship was not in accord with that view he would ask him to state a case. It was admitted that this man had done everything to avoid a collision.

His Worship—Except go slow. Mr. Grist—He was going at eight miles an hour which is an extremely moderate pace for a motor car.

His Worship—Yes. Mr. Grist pointed out that a motor car could be pulled up in three yards when travelling at a good speed. The richas were across the road and the driver had a right to expect that they would make room for him to pass.

His Worship said he would transfer the charge to another section of the Ordinance which applied to motor cars. Mr. Grist said that the section only applied provided the motor was not driven in a reasonable manner.

His Worship held that driving in to a funeral party was unreasonable. Mr. Grist—That is pure sentiment. It has no legal ground.

His Worship added that it would be the same wherever there was a crowd. Defendant gave his account of the occurrence. He said he was driving a motor car from the Happy Retreat to the golf course. It was capable of doing between 15 and 18 miles an hour, but at the time in question it was travelling about eight miles an hour. About 150 yards off he saw the crowd of richas at the cemetery and sounded his horn all the way up to the crowd, having in the interval reduced the speed to about four and a half miles. He expected the richas would have cleared and left a space for him to pass. He approached at walking pace and as he could not get through he swerved to the side and struck the richas in the side channel. He had driven a motor car for at least three years. When he went to Singapore he went before the Captain Superintendent of Police who said he did not need a license.

By the Court—He swerved to the right in order to avoid striking the richas in front. When six feet off the richas he could have pulled up.

Why didn't you pull up?—I expected the richas to move out of the way. When did you put your brakes on full?—About two yards off.

How far do you reckon your car travelled after that?—A yard and a half. By Mr. Swart—He was not charged with a similar offence before. Last year he accidentally killed a man.

Mr. Swart—Why didn't he pull up before he was among the crowd? Mr. Grist—He has a right to the road.

Mr. Swart—So has the richas coolie. His Worship—Just so. Mr. Swart—I am no lawyer. Pardon me if I go too far.

Mr. Grist—He has a right to expect that the crowd will get out of his way. Mr. Swart—Damn it! He has no right. I beg pardon.

Defendant, in answer to questions put by his Worship, said he promised to give the coolie compensation.

His Worship—I think you ought to pay him. Has he refused compensation from you? Defendant—No.

His Worship dismissed the summons for furious driving, but found the charge of driving in a negligent manner proved.

Mr. Grist—I shall ask your Worship to state a case. His Worship—State a case here and now? Mr. Grist—No.

His Worship—You will have to go through the usual preliminaries. Mr. Grist—Yes.

His Worship—I shall have to impose a fine of \$5 or 14 days. Defendant will also have to pay \$2.50 compensation.

The counter charges against Mr. Swart were heard. His Worship—Did you shake your fist at him? Mr. Swart—Perhaps I did so after he put his dirty hands on my white clothes. I told him I would make him pay for it.

His Worship—I will enter a plea of not guilty on both charges. S. A. Marican then stated that when he got out of his car defendant caught hold of him, swung him round, shook his fist at him, and swore at him. He called witness a blackguard, a fool, and said he was not fit to drive a motor car.

Mr. Swart—He's a liar. Mr. Swart was cautioned. Complaint added that he offered compensation to the richas coolie.

Mr. C. P. Waite, mechanical engineer, who was riding in the car, at the time of the occurrence, averred that defendant used very bad language to Mr. Marican and himself.

By the Court—The only assault committed by the defendant was in seizing Mr. Marican. Mr. Grist—And in using threatening language. He is not charged with assault and battery.

Defendant—It is an offence to prevent a man from running away before the police come? His Worship—Sometimes it is.

Defendant—Then I am guilty. I wanted to keep him there until the police arrived. Witness said that he wished to move the car into a safer position and the crowd thought he was going away.

Mr. Kapteyn, of the Holland China Trading Company, declared that Mr. Swart said if nobody was going to take the matter in hand he would. Marican wanted to go away but Mr. Swart would not let him. Witness did not hear defendant call Marican a blackguard; he might have called him a—fool.

His Worship said the circumstances justified a reasonable amount of indignation. He would not impose any penalty but he would record a conviction against Mr. Swart for bad language. The parties then left the court.

A CURIOUS PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

On the hearing of a claim of one Kwok A Tim of No. 17 San Wa Fong, maid servant, against A. A. Place, clerk of the Harbour Master Office, for the amount of \$22, due on a promissory note, an extraordinary story was unfolded before the Court. The case first came on for hearing on the 10th July last when it was struck out from the list on account of both parties being absent. Some days after that plaintiff appeared at the Registry and lodged a complaint explaining the circumstances of her case. She said she had been persuaded by the defendant not to appear in Court on the day of hearing and that he had promised to give her a new promissory note which she subsequently received; but the defendant instead of making it payable to her, made it payable to himself by her in the following form:—"Mrs. Kwok A Tim promises to pay the undersigned the sum of \$20 in ten equal instalments of \$2, commencing from the 1st of August, A. A. Place." The old lady who could not write made her mark in the presence of a witness and received the promissory note and the \$2 in cash as first instalment. A few days later she had the opportunity of showing it to some of her friends who explained to her the exact meaning of it, and this caused her to go to the Registry. The complaint being brought to the notice of the Public Judge, the action was restored for rehearing on Friday last; and the defendant on being asked by the Court to give an explanation of his conduct, said that he wrote the note merely to secure the return of the original promissory note from the plaintiff. The Court gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount. The Judge remarked that he was not satisfied with the defendant's conduct and announced his intention of referring the matter to the Crown Solicitor.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. was held at the offices of the Company at noon yesterday. Mr. H. P. White presided; and there were present Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Messrs. C. Brodersen, G. Friesland, W. Helms, D. W. Craddock, E. G. Barrett, J. S. Van Buren (directors), R. Mitchell (acting chief manager), T. I. Rose (Secretary), H. Humphreys, J. W. C. Bonnar, W. C. Jack, L. Skinner, W. E. Clarke, E. Georg, L. Berindogoe, P. Nalin, P. Durnerin, Chow Sin Ki and Lo Cheung Shan.

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen: The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. As a result of the working for the half year ending on 30th June last we have available for appropriation a sum of \$705,270.19 out of which your Directors recommend that a dividend of 8 per cent. per share be paid, absorbing \$200,000; and a further sum of \$50,000 be placed to the credit of No. 1 Dock Extension account; that \$55,820 be written off the value of Kwloon Dock; \$4,602.95 off the value of Cosmopolitan Dock; and that the balance of \$334,847.24 be carried forward to a new account. It is hoped that this proposed distribution of profits will meet with your approval. The past half year's work showing a net profit of \$274,577.88 will not, I venture to think, be regarded as unsatisfactory in face of the extraordinary depression that existed, and I regret to say still exists in shipping the world over. This depression is brought forcibly to our notice by the number of vessels that have been laid up in this harbor during the past year for want of lucrative employment, and you will readily understand, re-solutely on the business of a company such as ours. Further, in view of the fact that a certain proportion of the work executed during the period has been "New Work," the profits on which, as pointed out on a previous occasion, are necessarily small owing to keen competition, we may perhaps congratulate ourselves on the result now shown.

The aggregate tonnage of vessels docked during the period under review is less than for some years past, there being a falling off under the heading of Merchant Shipping, and an increase under that of British and Foreign men-of-war. Turning to the accounts, you will notice that the amount under the heading of sundry creditors shows a decrease of about \$247,000 and the item sundry debtors is lower by \$214,000, while the value of material on hand shows a reduction of \$227,000. This is partly due to a revision in the system of ordering material, allowing the different establishments to draw on one another more freely and using up old stock. The Sub-Committee of Directors have concluded their investigations and have submitted their report to the full Board and it is reasonable to hope that beneficial results will accrue from their recommendations. You are doubtless aware that the recent disastrous typhoon has put a considerable amount of work into our hands—no very extensive repairs—but coming as it has done all at one time, the resources of our establishments and services of the staff are taxed to the utmost, particularly as a scarcity of labour is apparent. The tug and salvage boat "David Gillies" rendered yeoman services to shipping after the blow and the Company is to be congratulated in the acquisition of what will, I trust, prove a valuable asset. I am glad to be able to state that the Company's property suffered but little damage. Gentlemen: I do not know that I can add anything to what I have said, except to say that the prospects for the current half year, with the work we have already in hand, are favorable, and before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to ask.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. BONNAR, in seconding, said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal that the report and accounts as presented, be adopted. During the period which these accounts cover, business in every direction has been in a very dull and depressed condition; shipping being no exception. Advances from home are that a great many steamers are laid up for want of remunerative employment, and we know that in the East the same unsatisfactory state of affairs exists. Under these circumstances I think we ought to feel very thankful that our accounts show an increase in net profit of roughly \$110,000 over the previous six months. I notice that \$50,000 is being put to special account of No. 1 Dock Extension, and feel sure that this work, when completed, will bring in more profit to the mill. It is gratifying to learn that during the recent typhoon the Company suffered very little damage. I don't know whether we shall ever see the same prosperous years that the Company experienced in the past; some say we won't, but I for one am not without hope, and with a Board of Directors who have the Company's interests at heart, an energetic and willing staff, and up-to-date appliances, we can look forward with confidence to being able to take advantage of improvement in trade generally when it comes, and competition without fear.

The motion was carried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

How TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Ozone Charmante, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmante will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

THE BOYCOTT AGAINST JAPANESE AT CANTON.

PENALTIES FOR BREAKING THE COMPACT.

Our Canton correspondent, writing on the 22nd instant, says:—The Boycott of Japanese goods has hitherto been carried on most secretly by the different classes of merchants here. It appears to be well organized and the measures adopted are far more stringent than those taken against the Americans as very severe fines are known to have been imposed on those who have broken the regulations of the Boycott Union. Meetings are held with great privacy. Reports of meetings have been occasionally published; but they appear in this form of encouraging the protection of native commerce and industry and nothing is mentioned in the direct sense of boycott.

On the 20th instant the members of the Canton Sea Delicacies Guild called a general meeting for the purpose of passing a resolution to urge the other guilds to be more vigilant and sincere in enforcing the boycott regulations as it has been brought to the notice of the guild that some merchants of the other guilds have been dealing openly in foreign goods (Japanese). The resolution was put by the Chairman and passed. Notice to the above effect was on the same day sent round to all the other guilds.

One of the merchants of the Sea Delicacies Guild who was recently heavily fined by the Guild for dealing in foreign merchandise immediately stood up and in reply to the Chairman's remarks said, "I do not see why merchants of other guilds who deal in foreign goods are permitted to break the rules and are not punished, while my humble shop which happened to sell only a small quantity of foreign goods was fined several hundreds of dollars. I demand that the fine you imposed on me be immediately returned to me."

The Chairman replied—You know that we have taken these measures of retaliation on behalf of the whole country of China, and if we do not punish those who break the rules in our own guild how can you expect us to put pressure on the other guilds? If you could prove to us that any merchant is dealing clandestinely in foreign merchandise, no matter what guild that merchant may belong to, we will see that he is punished according to the regulations. As regards the return of your fine we will do nothing of the sort.

Mr. Yuan Heng Po in supporting what the Chairman said, added that those who deal clandestinely in foreign articles not only deserved monetary punishment but even the punishment of death was inadequate to the crime.

Mr. Cheong To Sang then said—It is not necessary for me to repeat the original cause (the "Tatsu Maru" affair) which prompted this public sentiment, as you are all aware of it. China is like a broken bird's nest, and one would be very unlikely to find a good egg in such a nest. If we do not hold firm from beginning to end and we shall receive insults much more disgraceful from other (foreign) countries. If we do not devise means to save the situation of the present generation we ought to take steps to protect our sons and grandsons from receiving such treatment from the hands of foreigners.

On the following day the Pious Goods Guild immediately took steps to make stringent inquiries as to whether any of the merchants of their guild were dealing in foreign goods. The result was that they discovered three shops who were handling Japanese goods. They seized and confiscated over 250 cases and fined the delinquents very heavily.

ACTION AGAINST A CANTON FIRM.

In the Danish Court at Shanghai, on the 18th inst., His Honour the Consular Judge gave judgment in the case of Hop Shing v. Carl W. Smith and Company in the following terms:—

In this case Leung Shin-shin, a British subject and owner of the firm of Hop Shing in Canton, sues Carl W. Smith and Company, a Danish subject trading in the United Kingdom under the style of Carl W. Smith and Co., also at Canton, for an amount of Mexican \$13,700.93, with interest at seven per cent. per annum from date of filing petition until payment; being the price of 450 baskets of split bamboos delivered by plaintiff to defendant under a contract dated November 26, 1906, for 700 baskets in all.

The defendant denies liability for this or any amount and raises a counterclaim for Mexican \$10,000, or such amount as the Court may decide, on account of damages suffered in consequence of a boycott against his firm alleged to have been instigated by the plaintiff. Defendant further states that he is not bound by the contract because it was entered into in his absence and signed by one only of two co-managers whom he had put in charge of his business during his absence. He admits that he had sometimes recognized contracts signed in the same manner, but in this case a most important clause in the printed contract had been altered, which was an alteration in the usual conditions and the local custom of such importance that both co-managers' signatures were required to make it binding.

According to the evidence, it must be considered local custom in Canton that claims on account of quality are decided by expert evidence at the place of destination, unless otherwise decided. Defendant, however, admitted that he had made payment on account under the contract without any reservation, and by doing this he must be considered as having acknowledged the contract as it stood and cannot now claim not to be bound by it. It is not shown that any claim on account of quality has been made by the buyers.

In reference to the counterclaim, no evidence has been produced and judgment will therefore be given for the plaintiff with costs.

Within three days after receiving notice of this judgment, defendant sent by registered post a cheque for Mexican \$1,370.93, with interest at seven per cent. per annum from April 16, 1908, until date of payment, and also the costs of this case, with \$100, or suffice the consequences of the law.

The "Echo de Tientsin" states that Mr. E. Roeder, recently French Consul-General in China will not be appointed French Minister to Peking, as was reported some time ago; but has accepted the appointment of councillor to H.E. the Viceroy at Nanking and will take up his post very shortly.

THE FAMOUS D.C.L. GINS.

"OLD TOM" AND "DRY"

UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY

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WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[35]

Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The programme of the fourth meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday next, the 29th instant, weather permitting, is as follows:—4.00 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Winners at the Gymkhana Meetings this Season of a race or races other than races confined to Subscription (griffins of this or any Season and Tientsin Griffins and non-starters at Gymkhana Meetings this Season barred. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

4.20 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value, \$100. Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race 5 lbs extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffin race 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A Cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the Season to be won by the Pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the Season, counting 4 points for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the Pony on sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

MARKS AT PRESENT.

Earthquake	8
Coromb	4
Homocoe	4
Blue Nile	3
Astral	2

4.40 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—Half a Mile. For China Pony hawks and Polo Ponies passed as such by the Committee of the Club. Catch weights 13 st. To be ridden by riders who have been the bona fide owners of such Ponies for at least one calendar month immediately preceding the Gymkhana and who have never won an official race in Hongkong or China. Open to members of the Jockey and Polo Clubs and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winning Ponies in the Welter Race at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Gymkhana this Season to carry 7 lbs extra for each win. Penalties accumulative. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

5.00 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For China Ponies Subscription Griffins of any Season and all ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented. 2nd Prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

5.20 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—For all horses and ponies 14 hands or over other than China Ponies. Weight for inches, 140 lbs. for 14 hands 4 lbs. added for every 2 inch up to a maximum weight of 182 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A Cup presented; 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner. No race unless four starters.)

5.40 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

FRAUD AT SHANGHAI.

A PRISONER FOR HONGKONG.

A man named Albert Haraux was charged at the Supreme Court Shanghai with converting to his own use the sum of \$530 part of a sum of \$1,000 entrusted to him by Carl Hertzberg on April 15 in order that he should invest it in a policy or policies of life insurance to mature in the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Prisoner, when formally charged, pleaded not guilty. Haraux was then charged with that on July 1 he was entrusted by August Hertzberg with the sum of Th. 2,500 in order that he might invest that sum in a policy or policies of life insurance in the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and that he afterwards, on or about July 2, unlawfully and fraudulently converted the said sum to his own use and benefit.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge. After hearing the evidence the Jury found the prisoner guilty on both counts.

His Lordship (Mr. Justice Bourne) said—Albert Haraux, you have had a careful trial and you doubt that the jury might have had in regard to your crime, but been merely a technical one—whether it fell under a certain definition of the law or not. A more gross, mean and despicable act of a man than those you have been guilty of I do not think it has ever been my misfortune to investigate before. You wormed yourself into people's confidence—you obtained their good will and confidence and they believed in your honesty—got hold of their money and then spent it upon yourself. This is not only discreditable for you as an individual, but it is undoubtedly disgraceful from the point of view of the community. This is not only inconsistent with the conditions of peace and of fair-dealing between men, which it is the duty of every government to establish and of all the Courts to support. It is the business of the law to stamp out conduct of this sort and it is the duty of justice to deal with it severely and promptly. I sentence you to imprisonment for nine months on each charge and these sentences will run concurrently so that you will get eighteen months' hard labour and you will get removed to Hongkong where hard labour can be given you.

BRITISH SOLDIER INVALIDED HOME

Suffered Torments with Skin Disease Contracted in India—Was Covered with Large Sores—Life in India Affected Liver—Found No Relief in Several Hospitals but

CUTICURA REMEDIES BROUGHT HIM HEALTH

"While I was stationed at Bellary, India, with my regiment from 1896 to 1901, I contracted 'malarial cutis', which brought on a complication of diseases. I suffered frequently withague and my chest and back became covered with large sores and pimples, my face was also disfigured with these sores or ulcers. My blood became very poor. I was admitted into hospital, but the treatment I received did not seem to give me any relief, as I became very emaciated and weak. I lost my appetite, had no energy for anything, and my weakness was dreadful. Early in 1901 I was invalided to England for a change. On arrival I was sent to several hospitals, but still no signs of recovery. After some months of treatment I was finally invalided out of the service as medically unfit through my sickness."

Then I thought I would try the Cuticura Remedies, chiefly on the recommendation of my wife, who had great faith in them, having used the same in India for roughness of the face, red pimples, and blackheads. After I had used four sets, which included Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, I began to see and feel a great improvement. I was less languid, my appetite improved. I felt stronger, and the sores and pimples began to disappear. I continued to use the treatment for about nine months. Finally I was quite a different man. I lost the yellow tinge my skin had, the sores and pimples quite disappeared, and I became strong again and able to go to business diligently. I have since then steadily recommended Cuticura Remedies for humours of the blood and affections of the skin. Thomas Reader, Interim, 145 Tottenham St., Tooting, S. W., Aug. 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children and Adults. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Write for a free trial. Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Write for a free trial. Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Write for a free trial.

48-16

A TYPHOON NEAR SHANGHAI.

The good fortune that frequently favours Shanghai in regard to typhoons did not altogether desert us yesterday, says the N.C. Daily News of the 19th inst. for although the wind blew at gale force for the greater part of the day, the typhoon centre had again deflected and passed well to the westward of the Settlement. Early in the afternoon the Sincere Observatory announced that the typhoon which has been anxiously followed for some days in its course in a northwesterly direction across the Pacific had reached the coast to the South of Ningpo and would strike the Yangtze Valley between Chinkiang and Wuhai. Its worst effects were felt at Shanghai about 5 p.m. when the gale seemed at its fiercest, and a sharp downpour occurred. Throughout the evening a strong wind continued to blow, but there is every indication that the typhoon has now passed Shanghai.

The boats running between Ningpo and this port had rather trying time during the last two days. Both the C. M. S. Kiangtuen and the French steamer Lita left Shanghai on Saturday afternoon on good weather, the latter on an excursion trip to Pootoo with a large number of passengers on board. All day Monday the weather at Ningpo was stormy, with continual rain and strong winds. Towards evening when both ships left for Shanghai, the weather was very threatening and showed signs of a typhoon. At about 11 p.m., when about fifty miles from Ningpo, the steamers met the full force of the gale, and rolled heavily. At 1.45 a.m. both the Kiangtuen and Lita sighted the C. N. S. Peking which was also rolling heavily, and signalled that a typhoon was raging.

The Kiangtuen had several planks stove in smashing on the starboard side which had to be grooved to prevent further damage. The Lita which is a new and by far the stronger boat, suffered no damage, though the passengers encountered a rough trip.

As the weather was still doubtful last evening neither steamer sailed, but if it clears up to-day, they will resume their usual sailings.

To cope with inquiries in regard to the typhoon a Sincere Father was stationed at the Time Ball station all day yesterday.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of Japan arrived Shanghai at 2 a.m. on Monday, the 24th inst. and left again at 6 p.m. same day for Hongkong where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th inst.

The A.P.M.S. str. Lightning from Calcutta left Singapore on the morning of the 23rd inst. and may be expected here on or about 28th inst.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of India arrived Kobe at 10 p.m. on Friday, the 21st inst. and left again at noon Saturday for Yokohama, where she was due to arrive at 1 p.m. on Sunday, the 23rd inst.

STEAMERS.

ECLIPSE, British 4-masted bark, 2,968, James White, 18th Aug.—New York 26th April.
Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, Port Said and Marseilles	SYRIA Capt. D. C. Greger, R.N.R.	About 25th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, Nobe and YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA Capt. G. Philipps	About 28th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. T. H. Hild, R.N.R.	About 3rd Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via SWAN, PORTS DELI	DELHI Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	Noon, 5th	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TSINAN"	On 25th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 25th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUKIANG"	On 25th Aug. 4 P.M.
SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 28th Aug. 4 P.M.
CEBU and LLOLO	"KAIFONG"	On 29th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURE DAY ISLAND, OOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transit for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, PREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 2nd Sept. 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand, and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to—
Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday, 25th Aug. 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 29th Aug. 4 P.M.
WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO	"WINGSANG"	Monday, 31st Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WUENSANG"	Friday, 4th Sept. 4 P.M.
MANILA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Sept. Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUMSANG", "NAMSANG", and "WUENSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cebu, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61.

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Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD	HOMeward
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 27th August	For Marseilles, Antwerp & Hamburg S.S. SLAVONIA ... 11th Sept.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE S.S. SILESIA ... 10th September	For DUNDEE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG S.S. SPEZIA ... About Mid. of Sept.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE S.S. SAMBIA ... 16th September	For HAVRE & HAMBURG S.S. AMBRIA ... 20th Sept.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE S.S. SUEVIA ... 25th September	For HAVRE & HAMBURG S.S. BRASILIA ... 4th Oct.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE S.S. SENEGBAMBIA ... 10th October	For HAVRE & HAMBURG S.S. SILESIA ... 18th Oct.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 17th October	

COAST SERVICE

TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI and
VLADIVOSTOCK
Further Particulars, apply to—

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Hongkong Office.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
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AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	FRIDAY, 28th Aug. at 10 A.M.
AMOI & FOCHOW	"SUNDAI MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th Aug. at 2 P.M.
TAMUI via SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Sept. at 10 A.M.
AMOI	"SHOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Sept. at 10 A.M.

A Reduction of 20 Per Cent. will be made on First and Second Class Fares to Fochow, until further Notice.

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Ample and Uninterrupted.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO	"ARCONIA"	On 28th August.
VLADIVOSTOCK	"LITVANIA"	On 3rd September.
MARSEILLES	"HAYRE"	On 15th Sept.
COPENHAGEN	"CATHAY"	On 15th Sept.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANSQUEBAR"	On 15th September.

For Further Particulars, apply to
Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES 1908
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, SINGA- PORE, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	"SANUKI MARU" Capt. K. Homma, Tons 6112	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Sept. at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, WASH. via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"AYU MARU" Capt. A. Keith, Tons 6309	WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept. at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"IYO MARU" Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 6320	TUESDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 P.M.
MOJI and KOBE	"KAGA MARU" Capt. G. S. Ispraik, Tons 6301	TUESDAY, 15th Sept. at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YAWATA MARU" Capt. T. Sekina, Tons 3817	FRIDAY, 4th Sept. at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 5559	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct. at Noon
	"TAKASAKI MARU" Capt. A. Mooker, Tons 4718	WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept. at Noon
	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 5559	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Sept. at Noon
	"MOYORI MARU" Capt. J. Handa, Tons 3773	FRIDAY, 4th September, at Noon

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Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

Hongkong 24th August, 1908.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "INDRAMAYO" ... On 19th September, 1908.

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SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
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CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 29th Aug. Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	—

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.

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Genoa to Hongkong in 29 Days.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:

QUESSANT ... 27th Aug.	CEYLON ... 26th Nov.
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New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

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Hongkong, 10th August, 1908.

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STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
SATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
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THE Steamship

"DELHI,"
Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from
this for Bombay &c. on SATUR-
DAY, the 5th September, at Noon taking
passengers and cargo for the above port
in connection with the "Company," as
"Mongolia," 10,000 tons, from Colombo
passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable all cargo for France via
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer
proceeding to Genoa and London, other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
from Bombay by the S.M.S. "Egypt," due
in London on the 17th October, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALOUTTA. Sailings from
CALOUTTA for CAEN Ports every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars,
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILER LONG FLAT RELANCE CROWN TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

MAILS VIA "SIBERIA"

The *S. S. Kobe Maru*, will be despatched to Dalny from Shanghai every Friday, with railway connection to meet the mail train from Vladivostok.

The *P. E. Friedrich*, with the German mail of the 29th July, left Singapore on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 4 a.m. and may be expected here to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

FOR	PER	DATE
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Siberia	Tuesday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimoda, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Kumera	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hong Moh	Tuesday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore	Kunyang	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Peking	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Ocean Island	Teon	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Aphrodite	Tuesday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
Sourabaya	Malinda Kooner	Tuesday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Hoibow and Halphong	Gari Diadiorhaen	Tuesday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Tsingtau, Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Kaeloon	Wednesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, E.O. INDIA VIA TATTOOBIN.
Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Tinian	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	Kunyang	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Chuan Maru	Thursday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chuan Maru	Thursday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Tinian	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Sui Tai	Friday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Tinian	Friday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Sui Tai	Saturday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Tinian	Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Sui Tai	Sunday, 30th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Tinian	Sunday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.

EUROPE, E.O. INDIA VIA TATTOOBIN.
Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimoda, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	Iyo Maru	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Sanuki Maru	Tuesday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	Changsha	Wednesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	Tsukini	Wednesday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	Yowata Maru	Friday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	Kuonang	Friday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)	Empress of Japan	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)	Namsan	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)	Manila	Thursday, 10th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)	Nippon Maru	Friday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)	Lennox	Friday, 11th, 1.00 A.M.

MAILS FOR "CANTON," "WUCHOW" and "KAMASU" will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. unless further notice.
A Mail for MACAO is despatched per *Sui An* on week-days 7.15 a.m. on Sundays the mail for MACAO is closed at 8 a.m.
Mails for NAGASAKI, and SHIMODA, are closed every week-day at 6 p.m.
Mails for KOBAYASHI, and KAMASU, are closed every week-day at 6 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.
A mail for LONG ISLAND (Cheung Chow) will be despatched per steam launch *Hoi Yee* daily at 2.45 p.m.
No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MONEY LETTERS.—The Post Office declines responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes, jewelry, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO REQUISITION into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).
LOCAL DELIVERIES.—Separate boxes have been provided for posting Correspondence for the Town, Kowloon, and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Window at the East end of the Verandah in Queen's Road.
REGISTRATION.—Correspondence can be registered for mail to Europe, Canada, and America up to one hour before the time of closing. With a late fee of 10 cents, registered articles for parcels by the packets will be accepted up to a quarter of an hour before the time of closing that ordinary mail. Registered articles to Shanghai, Straits, and India, Manila and Australia by other than contract packet close half an hour before the ordinary mail, and to the coast ports up to a quarter of an hour before the ordinary mail.

DOCTORS & ANALYSTS

TESTIFY TO THE GREAT HEALTH GIVING PROPERTIES OF OUR

DIAMOND BRAND

AMOROSO SHERRY.

PER DOZEN BOTTLES \$18.00

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO

H. BUTTONE & SON.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1906.

TO-DAY.
Sale, Household Furniture, "Durisdeer," Magazine Gap, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2 p.m.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 24th.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 138 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 138 1/2
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight 138 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months sight 138 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight 138 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months sight 138 1/2

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 224
Credit, at 4 months sight 224 1/2

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 49 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight 49 1/2

ON HONGKONG.—
Telegraphic Transfer 134
Bank, on demand 134 1/2
On CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 134
Bank, on demand 134 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 75
Private, 30 days sight 75 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA.—
On demand 87 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—
On demand 104 1/2
On BATAVIA.—
On demand 104 1/2
On SAIGON.—
On demand 92 p.m.

ON BANGKOK.—
On demand 86
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying Rate, \$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per tola \$58.30
BAR SILVER, per tola \$29 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS. per cent.
Chinese 50 cents pieces \$7.15 discount
Hongkong 10 " " 8.07
" 10 " " 8.25

OPIMUM. August 24th
Quotations are—
Malwa New \$890/850 per picul
Malwa Old \$890/850
Malwa Older \$1000/1010
Malwa V. Old \$1000/1000
Panda 1st quality \$880
Panda 2nd quality \$1075 per chest
Panda Old \$1020
Bonaire New \$1000
Bonaire Old \$1000

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I. G. M. str. *P. B. Luipold* left Shanghai on the 2nd inst. at 3 p.m. and may be expected here to-day at 10 a.m.
The I. G. M. str. *P. E. Friedrich* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 25th ult., left Singapore on the 22nd inst. at 6 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T. K. K. str. *Amelia* sailed from Yokohama on the 20th inst., and is due to arrive in Hongkong on the 29th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C. P. R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver p.m. on the 5th inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

THE P. & O. str. *More* left Singapore for this port on the 20th inst. at 3 p.m.

The N. P. K. str. *Atika Maru* (Australian Line) left Tientsin for this port via Manila on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The Russian str. *Lituanian* left Colombo on the 20th inst. at 10 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 31st prox.

The C. P. R. str. *Montevideo* left Vancouver on the 16th inst. a.m. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

The E. & A. str. *Alidam* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 20th inst. for Manila and this port.

The str. *Invincible* left Seattle on the 3rd inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

The str. *Saint Patrick* left New York on the 28th ult. for Hongkong via ports.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
Aug. 1st—*Benjamin*, *Matia*, *Richmers*, *Ningchow*, *Teuer*, 5th—*Alisa*, *Cyg*, 6th—*Benvenia*, *Ocean* (delayed through mistification), 8th—*Brigavira*, *Hellas*, *Kaisan*, *Kenned*, *Kamakura*, *Maru*, *Tyden*, *Quessant*, 13th—*Austria*, *Manowhatire*, *Monaster*, 15th—*Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 16th—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 17th—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 18th—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 19th—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 20th—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 21st—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 22nd—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 23rd—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 24th—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 25th—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 26th—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 27th—*Benjamin*, *Invincible*, *Bora*, *Silvia* (Gr.), 28th—*Benjamin*, 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